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SOVEREIGNTY TALKS — Sir Edward Youde, the governor of Hong Kong, arrived in Beijing on Monday for a second round of talks on the future of the British colony. China wants to regain sovereignty by 1997, when Britain's lease runs out.

Fighting Erupts in Western Sahara Between Morocco and Insurgents

Reuters
RABAT, Morocco — Major fighting has erupted in the Western Sahara for the first time in 18 months, just as the Organization of African Unity consulted King Hassan II of Morocco about holding a referendum in the disputed territory.

The Moroccan news agency MAP said Monday that 50 Polisario guerrillas had been killed Sunday when 1,000 of them fought against the Moroccan garrison at M'sid in the north. The agency reported Moroccan casualties as two dead and 30 wounded.

The Polisario said in a statement

received Monday by the Algerian news agency APS that its units had launched a large-scale attack against M'sid. It gave no details of casualties.

The statement said the attack followed "the growing intransigence of the Moroccan regime, which refuses the road to peace, believing in a so-called military victory after receiving sophisticated support in logistics from its protectors in the last two years."

It was the first major clash reported by the Moroccans since Jan. 19, 1982.

The Polisario has been fighting for independence for the Western Sahara for seven years.

The attack was launched the day after an OAU mission left Morocco after delivering a message to King Hassan from Mengistu Haile Mariam, Ethiopia's leader, and the current chairman of the organization, about discussing moves for a peaceful settlement of the conflict.

Last month, the OAU called on Morocco to negotiate directly with the Polisario and hold a referendum on the fate of the territory.

In a national broadcast on Saturday, King Hassan said that if a referendum vote went against Morocco he would never give the Sahara "on a golden platter to a rabble of mercenaries."

The statement did not elaborate on the nature of the problem. But Costa Rican government sources said that it was a disagreement among the rebels, rather than with the U.S. side, that prevented the talks from taking place.

In San José, Salvadoran rebel organizations said that a meeting between the guerrillas' political leaders and Mr. Stone had been prevented by matters of procedure.

The statement did not elaborate

on the question of scheduled deployment of S-70 Pershing 2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

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Mr. Kohl's talks with President Yuri V. Andropov are deemed a failure, and not only because of the absence of understanding on the question of new U.S. nuclear missiles to be deployed in Western Europe.

In contrast to his Social Democratic predecessors, Willy Brandt and Helmut Schmidt, Mr. Kohl had no new position to offer because he had already aligned himself without reservation with the Reagan administration's position.

That was anticipated, however, and Mr. Andropov canceled his scheduled meetings with the chancellor last Monday in a way calculated to express disapproval.

But while Moscow had anticipated disappointment, it was nevertheless surprised by the chancellor's firmness and annoyed by his public discussion of the question of German unity.

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NEWS ANALYSIS

for Dusko Doder

Washington Post Service
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Iceland Keeps Low Profile in Strong Defense Links to U.S.

By Peter Osnos

Washington Post Service

KELFLAVIK, Iceland — Any list of American postwar military client-states would include embattled countries like Israel and South Korea, for a time South Vietnam and Cambodia, and now El Salvador.

Yet Iceland, the nation that actually relies more than any in the world on a U.S. military presence for its security, is rarely spoken of as an American dependent. A low profile is crucial to preserving a relationship that is vital to both parties.

Strategically located at the crossroads of North Atlantic shipping lanes in an increasingly busy area for Soviet air and naval activity, Iceland is the only member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization that has no armed forces of its own. The government's sole weapons belong to a tiny six-vessel Coast Guard intended to shoot away fish poachers.

Iceland's entire defense, therefore — and for that matter a substantial part of its fishing-based economy — is supported by the United States and has been almost continuously since Iceland became a sovereign state in 1944. With a population of only about 230,000, Iceland is a mini-state in many respects.

But underwritten by the United States, it manages to play a full part in European councils, while protect-

ing with vaunted Nordic vigilance its distinctive national character.

These unique and deliberately unsung ties were re-established last week when Vice President George Bush visited Iceland for talks on security issues. Mr. Bush also took time to give a rousing pep talk to the 3,000 American military personnel and their families based on an uninviting windswept lava plain.

To coincide with Mr. Bush's visit, the United States and Iceland signed an agreement for construction of a new civilian-military air terminal at Keflavik with about \$20 million authorized by the U.S. Congress. The go-ahead for the project is evidence that periodic efforts by Iceland's leftist political parties to evict the United States have, for now, plainly been abandoned.

In 1974 an Icelandic government invoked the cancellation clause in the defense agreement that was signed with the United States in 1951. But the crisis subsided — in large part because of a petition signed by a quarter of the country's population opposing the move — and succeeding governments of various political casts have left the subject pretty much alone.

There are several reasons why. Probably the most important is that given its size and resources, Iceland simply could not mount a meaningful defense of its own and has no desire to replace U.S. forces with any others.



OFF COURSE — An Israeli policeman inspected anti-Communist pamphlets found in a hot-air balloon that landed on Sunday near Tel Aviv. The balloon was blown 6,000 miles off course after being launched from Taiwan toward China. The pamphlets urged mainland Chinese to defect, Israel Radio said.

Israelis Relax a Curfew, Patrol Hebron's Streets

The Associated Press

TEL AVIV — Israeli soldiers patrolled the streets of the occupied West Bank city of Hebron on Monday, an army spokesman said, after lifting curfew restrictions for the daylight hours so Moslems could celebrate the end of the monthlong Ramadan fast.

In Dakar, Senegal, an organization of African Unity delegation headed by Peter Onu, interim secretary-general of the OAU, and Goshu Wolde, the Ethiopian foreign minister, arrived to meet with President Abdou Diouf about finding a solution to the Chadian problem. The delegation also was to meet with leaders from Morocco, Nigeria and Guinea before an OAU executive meeting later in the week.

Study in Chicago Finds School Bias

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — A secret study concludes that thousands of minority students remain in segregated schools because the Chicago Board of Education has not actively recruited them for its voluntary desegregation program.

The study, commissioned by the school board in January and presented in March, reported that Chicago schools have not moved fast enough to desegregate under a voluntary plan agreed to with the Justice Department in 1980. Details of the study were published Monday by the Chicago Sun-Times.

The report found that 82 percent of Chicago's black students are in all-black schools, and one-sixth of the Hispanic students are in overcrowded, racially isolated schools.

Mr. Gross's grandfather, Rabbi Yehuda Ginsberg, was quoted as saying: "The government has been so thoughtless. . . . We came here because we belong in Eretz Israel [the land of Israel] and we're willing to pay the price. . . . Now every political group is trying to use this tragedy for its own advantage."

Cubans Join PLO Talks

A Cuban mission, headed by Levi Farah Balmaseda, a special envoy of President Fidel Castro, is in Tunis to mediate a dispute between Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and Syria. Reuters reported Monday from Tunis.

Israel Radio reported that soldiers had stepped in to prevent violence between Moslem and Jewish worshippers at the Tomb of Abraham, the site of a mosque and a synagogue and a focus of religious tension in Hebron.

Israeli settlers complained that the army was not being tough enough with Hebron's Arabs.

Meanwhile, members of the family of Aaron Gross, 19, a seminary student who was killed, were quoted in Israeli newspapers as expressing dismay at the way the government reacted after the slaying.

The Jerusalem Post quoted Mr. Gross's mother, Yehudit Gross, as saying the family had wanted a private funeral, but her son's burial on the Mount of Olives in Jerusalem had instead become a political event.

BEIJING — Millions of people in one of China's most populated regions battled Monday to strengthen banks along the swollen Yangtze River.

The New China News Agency said water was above the warning mark along the middle and lower reaches of the 3,900-mile (6,300-kilometer) river. There are about 277 million people living in the five provinces affected.

A spokesman at the nation's flood control center said vast areas would be endangered if heavy rains hit the river's tributaries.

(Continued from Page 1)

"No independent country wants a foreign force on its territory," said Prime Minister Steingrimur Hermannsson. Mr. Hermannsson noted, in an analogy often used in Iceland, that the 3,000 American military people living less than an hour's drive from the capital, Reykjavik, is, in Icelandic terms, the equivalent of about three million foreign troops being stationed in the vicinity of Washington.

But, Mr. Hermannsson said, ask Icelanders whether they would prefer another national force to Americans, "perhaps Germans, French or even Scandinavians, the answer would be absolutely not."

Moscow's most important hold on the Icelanders is the fact that it sells them about 60 percent of the oil they need. While that amount has been declining recently, it still represents considerable economic leverage.

Overall, the record of U.S. relations with its military clients in recent decades has been unstable, sometimes as in Indochna, tragically so.

But in Iceland, there appears to be widespread recognition for now that the Russians need to be countered in the north Atlantic and that only the United States is capable of doing so, under the internationalist guise of NATO.

The growth in Soviet submarine deployments is

WORLD BRIEFS

Prime Minister of Nepal Resigns

KATMANDU, Nepal (UPI) — Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa, the first prime minister elected under Nepal's parliamentary system, resigned Monday following a defeat in a no-confidence vote in the National Assembly.

Amid charges of widespread official corruption and government ineptitude, Mr. Thapa was defeated in the vote on the motion by the opposition, 108-17. Five hours later, the government was dissolved and an election for a prime minister was scheduled Tuesday.

The collapse of the government occurred after 22 of Mr. Thapa's 35 cabinet ministers, including his closest allies, resigned to protest the prime minister's economic policies and alleged malfeasance. The forced resignation represents a victory for advocates of a liberalization and appears to reflect an attempt by King Birendra to encourage democracy.

Chinese, in U.S., Seek Nuclear Pact

BELING (UPI) — A high-level Chinese delegation is in Washington to discuss a nuclear cooperation agreement that would allow U.S. companies to sell nuclear technology to China for the first time. Chinese officials said Monday.

In Washington, a State Department spokesman confirmed the arrival of the Chinese delegation and said they would make a courtesy call Monday on Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth W. Dam.

A statement issued by China's State Commission for Science and Technology suggested that the United States has already drafted a proposed agreement, an indication the secretive talks are further along than has been revealed. U.S. companies have been barred from selling nuclear technology to China because of its refusal to sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty banning the spread of nuclear weapons.

Gulf Oil Spill Is Called 'Catastrophic'

GLAND, Switzerland (AP) — Pollution by the continuing oil spill in the Gulf has taken "catastrophic" proportions, threatening long-lasting damage to freshwater supplies and marine life, according to a survey released Monday by the World Wildlife Fund.

The wildlife fund said oil is continuing to be spilled underwater at an estimated rate of 1,200 barrels a day since last March from three wells in Iran's offshore Nowrash field. Efforts to cap the wells have been thwarted by the war between Iran and Iraq. Contamination of the water has forced closure of desalination plants or curtailment of operations in several Saudi communities and threatens other plants from Kuwait to Oman, the survey said.

Although scientists have not been able to make a detailed examination of the environmental damage, the survey said, they have spotted about 30 dugongs or sea cows on eastern Gulf beaches; the sea cows are believed to represent almost the entire Gulf population of this rare marine mammal. According to the survey, the scientists have also recorded unusually high numbers of dead marine turtles, dolphins, fish, sea snakes, and birds on the beaches, presumed to be victims of the spill. A spokesman for the fund said the survey was based on information received from independent researchers whom he declined to name.

IRA Bombs Precede Orange Day

BELFAST (UPI) — Irish Republican Army firebombs exploded Monday across Northern Ireland in a campaign to disrupt Tuesday's Orange Day parades, a Protestant celebration.

Police reported no injuries in the attacks, which occurred in Belfast and towns to the south — Kilkeel, Castlewellan and Downpatrick.

More than 100,000 Protestants are expected to take part in 27 parades to commemorate the Battle of the Boyne, fought in 1690 between Roman Catholic forces of King James and the Protestant forces of King William of Orange.

Bonn Spells Out Loan Concessions

BONN (Reuters) — Heinrich Windelen, the West German minister for inter-German affairs, Monday spelled out the concessions expected from East Germany in return for a 1-billion Deutsche mark (\$400,000) credit approved by Bonn last month.

At the same time, Franz Josef Strauss, the conservative Bavarian premier who normally urges a hard line toward the East, said he did not rule out a meeting with the East German leader, Erich Honecker, later this month.

Mr. Windelen, in an interview to be published Tuesday in the mass-circulation Bild Zeitung, said he expects an easing of traffic restrictive measures from the East German government.

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As for his reputation as a "dirty" environment in space — the porous tiles that make up the space shuttle's outer surface and its various nooks and crannies trap a lot of air and water vapor and carry it along into space, where it escapes and envelops the shuttle in a cloud of particles and molecules — engineers say this is being reduced on every successive mission. The tiles of each shuttle are now heavily sprayed with a water-proofing compound beforehand, and engineers are making an effort to vacuum the shuttles before launch to pick up loose dirt.

For all that, the space shuttle program is going well. The Challenger is scheduled to fly again at the end of next month and should score some more "firsts." The first space mission by a black American; the first night launching; and the first night landing. "How can you argue with success?" said an industry engineer who has been critical of the project at different times about different issues.

Werner Egk, 82, German Composer, Dies

United Press International

INNING, West Germany — Werner Egk, 82, the German composer and director whose original works included the opera "Peer Gynt," died Sunday of heart failure at his Bavarian home on Lake Ammer, his family said Monday.

Mr. Egk's colorful compositions, both operas and ballets, reflected his life and experiences in Bavaria. They also showed the influence of Stravinsky in harmony, instrumentation, rhythmic strength and sense of humor.

The composer, who was director of the Berlin Opera from 1936 to 1940 and director of the city's Academy of Music from 1950 to 1953, caused a scandal in Munich in 1948 with his ballet "Abrahas."

The Faustian ballet, based on a poem by Heinrich Heine, was enthusiastically received by the public but was banned by Munich's culture minister because of "moral considerations." It was not performed in Munich again until 1979.

Mr. Egk was a lover of traditional music of 19th-century Italian opera as well as the music of Stravinsky and other modern composers.

Ekie Maissi

PARIS (AP) — Ekie Maissi, 72, Paris correspondent for the Israeli newspaper Ha'aretz for the last 15 years, died Saturday of a heart attack, it was learned Monday.

During World War II, he fought for France in a special company of foreign volunteers. He was captured by the Germans in 1940 and remained a prisoner throughout the war.

The pro-Communist daily said that a caller, who spoke imperfect Italian, directed him to Leonardo da Vinci airport. They found a photocopy of a message from Emanuel to his parents hidden in a small religious shrine there. "Dear mamma and papa, don't worry about me, I am fine," said the note, which was written on a school document that belonged to Emanuel. Police sources said it appeared to be genuine but could have been written any time.

Message Reported in Italy Abduction

ROME (AP) — The suspected kidnapper of teen-age girl reportedly held as ransom for Mehmet Ali Agca's freedom has offered indications that she is still alive, the Rome daily Paese Sera reported Monday.

The reply followed an appeal Sunday by Pope John Paul II, who said he was doing "all that is humanly possible" to help in the case of Emanuela Orlandi, 15, the daughter of a Vatican employee missing since June 22.

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Seoul Says 1,856 Families Reunited

SEOUL (Reuters) — A total of 1,856 families separated by the Korean War have been reunited by a television program that lasted on and off for 10 days, the state-run Korea Broadcasting System said Monday.

The response to a planned two-hour program to reunite 10 families was so great that the station scrapped most scheduled programs to make way for up to 10 hours a day of reunion requests, it said. Similar programs will be run weekly, it said.

It added that three families found relatives living in the United States through a satellite link over the weekend with a Korean television station in Los Angeles.

Psychiatrists Honor Soviet Dissident

VIENNA (UPI) — The World Psychiatric Association has named a Soviet dissident an honorary member and accepted the resignations of the Soviet, Czechoslovak and Bulgarian psychiatric associations.

The association, meeting Sunday before the formal opening Monday of its congress, named the dissident Soviet psychiatrist Anatoli Koryagin an honorary member. Two years ago he was sentenced to seven years in prison and five years in internal exile for publicizing the abuse of psychiatry for political purposes.

For the Record

BEIRUT (Reuters) — At least 22,000 Sunni Moslems gathered for prayers in a West Beirut sports stadium Monday to mark the end of the holy month of Ramadan. It was said to be one of Lebanon's biggest Islamic gatherings in memory.

BONN (AP) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl and his wife, Hannelore, will visit Israel from Aug. 31 to Sept. 4. The Bonn press information office said Monday. The visit, announced earlier, will be the first by a West German chancellor since Willy Brandt's trip to Israel in 1973.

Herald Tribune

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WORLD BRIEFS

Minister of Nepal Resigns

Lawmakers Favor Latin America Aid

Bipartisan Support Seen For New 'Marshall Plan'

By Joanne Omang

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A long-standing idea to launch a sort of Marshall Plan to aid Central America has suddenly become the new bandwagon on Capitol Hill.

Its latest form is a proposal, introduced in the Senate on June 15 by Henry M. Jackson, a Washington Democrat, and Charles McMathias Jr., a Maryland Republican, for a commission to decide overall U.S. policy in the region.

In the House it is co-sponsored by Michael D. Barnes, a Maryland Democrat, and Jack Kemp, a New York Republican.

The Reagan administration has not endorsed the plan publicly but has left little doubt privately that a bipartisan congressional call for a study commission would be warmly welcomed at the White House.

Under the proposal, the president would appoint a panel of business, Hispanic, labor, government, education and religious leaders. They would consult with Central American leaders and political figures about poverty, democratic development and human rights.

The commission would report in six months, making recommendations on military and economic aid, trade, political and social policies that the United States should pursue to help deal with the problems over the next 50 years.

Some critics have expressed concern that the commission offers only long-range answers to questions likely to explode in the short term. They say it would give continued members of Congress a way to avoid facing issues now.

Some liberals have said they fear that Mr. Reagan would stack the membership in his favor, while some conservatives doubt the value of any foreign-aid plan.

All the plan's sponsors agree that major problems lie ahead, such as:

• Composition of the commission. Lists are circulating, and "all kinds of people are already offering their services and advice," a Maths' side said.

• Nicaragua. The Sandinist government sits aside the Central American isthmus; its communications and economy integrated fully into the region. Any recommendations that include aid to Nicaragua cause problems in Congress, but so would any that ignore the nation.

• Money. The first four years of the Marshall Plan put \$13.2 billion into 16 European countries. An equivalent amount today would be \$160 billion.

• Development ideas. Any commission of dozens of competing theories of economic development is sure to cause controversy in Congress and in target areas. Any recommendations for population-control efforts are expected to spark conservative opposition, while liberals would oppose a call for more military help.

Herbicide Seen As a Threat to U.S. 'Pot' Users

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Paraguay poisoning from U.S.-supported marijuana eradication programs in other nations may threaten thousands of Americans with lung damage, U.S. health officials have found.

The research disputes the State Department's finding in December that the proposed aerial spraying of the herbicide in marijuana-producing countries would not endanger Americans who smoke substances from the illegal plant.

Researchers at the Centers for Disease Control estimated that, from 1975 to 1979, more than 9,000 Americans were exposed each year to paraguan, in potentially toxic concentrations by smoking Mexican marijuana sprayed with paraquat.

Congress suspended support for the program in 1979. But the State Department wants to resume spraying and extend it to other nations, reportedly including Colombia and Jamaica. If that happens, the scientists said, the risk of lung damage to smokers can be expected to increase.

In a report in the July issue of the American Journal of Public Health, the scientists warn that frequent exposure by marijuana smokers to the widely used weed killer could lead to the development of pulmonary fibrosis, a condition in which the lungs' delicate, oxygen-absorbing tissues become scarred. However, a CDC scientist said that, although no cases of paraguan poisoning among smokers had been reported, no systematic search had been undertaken.



Fears for Morale of Women GIs Weinberger Is Warned Not to Limit Their Roles

By Fred Hazzard

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Women soldiers are barred from so many career specialties in the army that their morale has sunk, endangering the volunteer army, a Pentagon advisory group has told Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger.

He recently received a letter from the group warning of the "serious negative" consequences of the effort to limit roles of women soldiers. Mr. Weinberger has not yet replied to the letter.

The army recently told more than 1,200 to find new specialties because their current jobs might involve them in combat, and others may soon be reassigned because of the physical requirements of their jobs.

"The bottom line is, the women we bring in, we want them to succeed," Mr. Korb said. "And the number is going up, not as rapidly in terms of percentages, but it is going up."

The number of women on active duty in the army soared from almost none to more than 150,000 during World War II and then fell back to fewer than 15,000 after the war. During the 1970s, the number climbed steadily to more than 70,000 by 1981, close to 10 percent of the force.

Officials in Carter administration

said to reassess the role women should play in the military. Its officials believe that the Carter administration allowed the number of women soldiers to grow too fast.

Lawrence J. Korb, assistant defense secretary for manpower, said the administration is not seeking to exclude women from the military.

"The air force and navy exclude women by law from potential combat positions, which keeps them off submarines and most jet aircraft and ships. The army has a harder time defining which jobs might place women in combat."

The Army Times newspaper recently has been publishing letters from disgruntled women soldiers suggesting that the military finds room for women when necessary, during wartime or poor recruiting years such as the late 1970s, then excludes them when recruiting improves or the need diminishes.

Army officials were unable to provide numbers of women who ultimately may be affected by the reassessment.

"As a study reaffirms the positive performance and contribution by those of our gender, a new one seems to be ordered," Mrs. Huey wrote. "This finally raises the question of whether objectivity or the 'right answers' is the purpose."

Mrs. Huey, who chairs the

advisory committee part-time and serves as president of Texas Woman's University, said many of those specialties offer the kind of experience the army demands for promotions. She said closing them to women had caused "a very serious, widespread effect on morale" throughout the services.

The air force and navy exclude women by law from potential combat positions, which keeps them off submarines and most jet aircraft and ships. The army has a harder time defining which jobs might place women in combat.

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4 Democratic Candidates Vow ERA Aid

By Howell Raines
New York Times Service

SAN ANTONIO, Texas — At the convention of the National Women's Political Caucus over the weekend, four Democratic presidential candidates said that, if elected, they would use political deals and trade-offs to put pressure on states that refuse to ratify the proposed Equal Rights Amendment.

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Mrs. Huey, who chairs the

Republican Party," said Mrs. Wilson, a Republican who on Saturday called for Mr. Reagan not to seek a second term.

Saturday's session was devoted mainly to denunciations of Mr. Reagan by both Democratic and Republican women. They said he was responsible for the fact that public opinion polls show that fewer women than men support him, creating the so-called gender gap.

Sunday's session was devoted mainly to the Democratic candidates' efforts to project themselves as Mr. Reagan's opposite when it comes to passing the constitutional amendment, defending the right of women to have abortions, and placing issues of health, social justice and education ahead of the Reagan administration's military buildup.

Mr. Mondale ridiculed Mr. Reagan's assertion that he has been unfairly victimized by a "perception problem" that makes him appear unfair to women. He does have a perception problem," Mr. Mondale said in a warmly received speech. "He can't see you at all, and you see right through him.

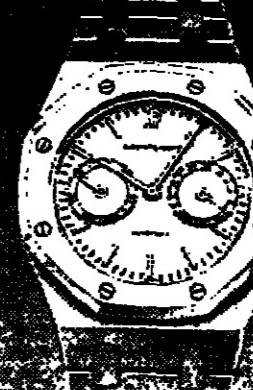
Among the announced Democratic candidates, only former Governor Reubin O. Askew of Florida declined an invitation to attend. His opposition to abortion in some circumstances made him unpopular here. In his absence, all the Democrats seemed to pass muster on issues that included the nuclear arms freeze, equal pay, and willingness to consider a female vice presidential nominee.

Mr. Hart also endorsed bargaining with federal funds to force recalcitrant congressional leaders and state legislatures to accept the constitutional amendment.

Mr. Hollings said he would use the arm-twisting style of Lyndon B. Johnson to "sway around" and pass the amendment.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Getting Russia Out

That was the easy half of an Afghanistan policy that Secretary of State Shultz expressed in Pakistan the other day. Speaking at the Khyber Pass to cheering Afghan refugees, he was direct and emotional: "We are with you!"

Heading where? Suppose the price for Soviet withdrawal were an end to the arms shipments that now flow to insurgents via Pakistan. Would the United States favor a deal?

The idea lies at the heart of a comprehensive draft agreement to get the Russians out. Stitched together by a United Nations mediator, Diego Cárdenas, it calls for a cease-fire, phased withdrawal of 100,000 Soviet troops and the return of perhaps 4 million Afghan refugees. It would leave Communists in power in Kabul and evidently let them receive Soviet arms and advisers, but would require Pakistan to stop funneling arms to insurgents.

The catches are obvious. Would the splintered resistance acquiesce in a deal that leaves its Communist adversaries in power? What

would stop the Russians from marching back in? Why should anyone make concessions to an obviously trapped Soviet occupation?

If the Russians really want to leave Afghanistan and clear the air for other international agreements, it is worth helping them save face. The threat to Pakistan, whose frontiers are vulnerable to Soviet action, would then diminish. Life in Afghanistan, though hardly liberalized, might at least improve over time.

Such a deal would surely embarrass the Soviet claim that only foreign meddling has kept the resistance alive. No other approach, in any case, would soon get the Soviet forces out. But for this proposal to get anywhere, the Russians would have to begin by accepting a timetable for withdrawal.

If that occurs, Pakistan, for one, would favor the bargain. A more forthright American response, dealing clearly with this trickier pass, might propel the diplomacy forward.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Videotape Case

Congress had been waiting for the Supreme Court to decide the Betamax case before it proceeded to pass legislation. Now the court has announced that it wants to hear the case argued further in the fall, and that puts off a decision until next year. But since Congress intends to act in any event, why wait?

Congress has not delayed for the high-minded reasons you hear — to allow the court to clarify the legal framework, and so forth. The real explanation, low-minded but practical, is that in a divided Congress each side was hoping to get some help from a favorable court decision. But the court, in its present mood, is more likely to produce a fistful of diverse opinions that add to the confusion.

The present version of the copyright law was passed in 1976, before video recording had become common. Two years ago an appellate court in California held, in a rather strained opinion, that you violate that law when you use your video cassette recorder at home to tape a copyrighted television program for your own use. If that is true, why hasn't Congress never prohibited the practice, widespread for many years, of taping radio music?

It is obvious that Congress does not intend to make video recorders illegal or to try to

prevent people from taping television shows. The real issue is whether to impose a special sales tax on recorders and tape to create a fund that pays royalties to the owners of the copyrights. That might add up to quite a lot of money, which helps explain the vigor of the legal discussion, not to say lobbying, that surrounds the issue at the Capitol.

But it's a fundamentally bad idea. Copyright protection properly applies only to commercial use. If people tape programs at home only for their own pleasure, that should not be regarded as an infringement, and the producer is not entitled to additional royalties. If the tape is to be sold or rented, that is an altogether different issue, and there the royalty is legitimate. But if you set your recorder to tape a program on a night when you are going to be out, so that you can watch it the next night, why should you be required to contribute to a fund for the benefit and further fanning of the movie and television industries? Senator Dennis DeConcini has written a bill to make that distinction clear, and will now make another effort to get it moving. The issue is clear. There is no need for Congress to wait for further court hearings.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

America, Keep Out

The first walled city was not a city at all but rather a ring of fire inside which people huddled against the unknown beasts in the darkness outside. Eventually it was discovered that other people could be more threatening than any beast, and then the fire barrier was replaced by walls of stone.

When the Visigoths ringed Carcassonne with ramparts in the fifth century, the strangers were the Franks. When, in the 19th century, elegant enclaves like New York's Tuxedo Park were built, the stranger was the poor man. And in California, where an increasing number of small cities deny entrance to all but residents, employees and guests, the stranger is whoever's not one of "us."

In Indian Wells, near Palm Springs, "us" are multimillionaires. In Rolling Hills, on the Palos Verdes peninsula, "us" are equestrians.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

I Think We All Wish That'

What we want and always emphasize is that the dialogue between the big powers should be continued, to arrive at a balanced disarmament. I wish the two sides would do still more to bring [the Geneva] talks to a successful completion. I think we all wish that.

—Austrian Chancellor Fred Sinowatz, quoted in an interview in *Newsway*.

The worsening East-West tension, mainly between the United States and the Soviet Union, is worrying many people.

Communication between antagonistic nations sometimes reduces hostile feelings and prevents the accidental outbreak of war due to suspicion. Accordingly we attach importance to West Germany's policy to continue meetings with the Soviet Union.

—The Mainichi Daily News (Tokyo).

Anyone who expected tangible results from Chancellor Kohl's Moscow visit will now have to transfer his hopes to the Geneva negotiations or the possibility of a summit meeting between Mr. Andropov and Mr. Reagan. But the absence of anything approaching a breakthrough does not mean that nothing was

achieved. Despite Moscow's superficial intransigence, it became clear that NATO's installation of new missiles will not put an end to Soviet-German or Soviet-U.S. negotiations. The Russians emphasized that both sides would have an ongoing interest in nuclear disarmament. And Moscow's threats of counter-measures emerged as relatively harmless by comparison with the weight of nuclear weapons already targeted against the West.

—Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

A Bad Deal in Madrid?

Bad news for the Soviet people — and the rest of us. Détente is making a comeback. An informal agreement has been reached at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, in Madrid. The conference, a long-running follow-up to the Helsinki Agreement of 1975, was dedicated to improving East-West relations. At Helsinki, the crowning jewel of détente, the Soviets undertook to respect "the universal significance of human rights and fundamental freedoms." They then immediately reneged on the deal.

—The Daily Express (London).

FROM OUR JULY 12 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Trouble in Central America

WASHINGTON — Mr. Ade, Acting Secretary of State, says a cruiser will be sent to guard American interests in Honduras. The Albany, now at Panama, is likely to go. Contradictory reports to the State Department indicate that the revolution has assumed a serious aspect, but that Honduras will probably defeat the troublemakers. Salvador and Guatemala have made arrests of revolutionary leaders, and assume the State Department that they will help Honduras to crush the revolt. Guatemala is accused of starting the revolution, but no proof has been submitted. Central Americans say the revolution will be defeated, but they agree that the presence of an American warship will help the situation.

1933: Only the Nazis Are Left

BERLIN — A sharply worded decree has been issued by Dr. Wilhelm Frick, Nazi minister of the interior, declaring emphatically that the "revolution is ended." Declaring in his message that other political parties have been dissolved and their remnant in future rendered impossible, Frick said: "The National Socialist Party thereby becomes the exclusive pillar of the state. Thereby the victorious German revolution has entered a state of evolution that means normal legal constructive work." Any attempt to "sabotage the German revolution" by unauthorized interference with industry will be punished with the most severe measures — imprisonment as a minimum — no matter who it may be," Frick said.

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A Secretive, Select U.S. Group Responds to Threat of Nuclear Terrorism

By Judith Valente
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The thousands of tourists who poured into Washington for the Bicentennial celebration in 1976 probably never noticed the unmarked vans circling the streets around the federal buildings of the Mall.

Though the men driving the vans were dressed to resemble deliverymen, they were actually nuclear experts on a secret government mission.

They were members of the Nuclear Emergency Search Team (NEST), a secretive, select group of U.S. Department of Energy scientists and technicians who respond to threats of nuclear terrorism.

On this particular day they were checking radiation levels around federal buildings because the FBI was worried that a terrorist group might use the highly public event to threaten to explode or release nuclear material.

That fear proved false. But since then, the 250

NEST experts, 30 of whom are stationed at Andrews Air Force Base in Maryland, have crisscrossed the continent responding to more than 20 threats of blackmail and to two nuclear accidents.

In only one extortion case did NEST experts find any actual nuclear materials. In 1979, a former employee of a nuclear power plant in Wilmington, North Carolina, obtained plutonium oxide and threatened to release it into the air unless he received \$100,000.

The man was caught, prosecuted and sentenced to 15 years in prison. But NEST experts and FBI officials say the possibility of a truly serious threat of nuclear terrorism is no longer a question of if, but when.

Oliver R. Revell, the FBI's assistant director for criminal investigations, who would be one of the first officials to decide whether a threat is believable enough for NEST experts to be put on alert and eventually deployed, said: "Even a small, crude device has a destructive radius of at least a

mile. That's not taking into consideration fallout."

FBI and NEST officials say what worries them most is the following scenario: A terrorist group, acting under the auspices of a Third World country with nuclear capability, smuggles a nuclear device or materials into the United States, then threatens to explode the device or release the materials.

Rather than using a nuclear device, it would be easier, and probably more likely, for a terrorist group to try to contaminate water or release radioactive gases into the air, the NEST experts say.

"It is unlikely that a terrorist group could contaminate an entire city's water supply," Mr. Revell said. "But the fear of that is substantial enough to wreak havoc."

When a threat comes in writing, FBI experts examine the paper, analyze the handwriting, and have a psycholinguistics expert analyze such things as the letter-writer's choice of words and

sentence structure for clues about the writer's state of mind and the region he or she may come from. Lasers are used to lift fingerprints.

Meanwhile, Energy Department experts analyze the letter to see how much the writer shows he or she knows of nuclear devices.

NEST members are sent out only when "we have enough information to believe that there is some possibility of an actual device or material and we have a general idea of where it is," Mr. Revell said.

NEST experts would probably fly out on of two NEST helicopters at Andrews equipped with radiation-detection equipment. There is also a computer on board that interprets the collected data.

Meanwhile, back at the FBI, Mr. Revell would open up a command center that has direct phone lines to the attorney general, the State Department, the CIA and the White House, as well as computers that could call up information on well-known terrorist groups.

If the threat were extremely serious, the FBI director would take personal control of the center and sit next to the direct phone line to the White House.

Mr. Revell said there is no set procedure on when to inform the public. It is the FBI, and ultimately the president, who makes that decision.

In the past when NEST has been called out, the public was not informed until the threat was over, and only then because the public first learned about the incident from some other source.

The existence of NEST was not even known to the public until three years after it was established in 1974, and information concerning it was released at a congressional budget hearing.

Today, NEST has a \$14-million budget. Little is known about its members except that they include volunteer nuclear physicists and aviation mechanics who have other jobs within the Department of Energy and receive no extra pay.

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Mining Talks On Antarctic Are Picketed

BONN — Environmentalists dressed as penguins picketed the opening Monday of a 14-nation conference here on commercial possibilities for mineral resources believed to be buried under the antarctic ice.

About 30 members of the Greenpeace organization held banners urging that Antarctica be made into a world park.

The two-week conference is expected to set ground rules for mining companies seeking to obtain prospecting rights for mineral resources that may be in Antarctica, although a U.S. delegate said no commercially viable minerals have yet been discovered and companies will face enormous prospecting costs.

However, geologists estimate that there are substantial reserves of coal, gas and metals under the continent, 90 percent of which is covered by ice.

Those part in the conference are the United States, Japan, France, West Germany, Britain, Belgium, Poland, Chile, Norway, Argentina, New Zealand, Australia, South Africa and the Soviet Union.

They are all signatories to a 1959 treaty declaring Antarctica a nuclear-free no-man's-land to be used for scientific research.

"We want to preserve Antarctica as a zone of peace open to all nations," a spokesman for the environmentalists said. "If we don't, exploitation will come before conservation."

Dozens of plastic penguins lined the pavement outside the conference center and two large toy penguins lay on stretchers at each side of the entrance.

A U.S. delegate rejected the appeal of the demonstrators, saying: "We are not trying to run Antarctica. We want to see that development takes place in a sensible way." He said that at this point it is impossible to predict how much development is likely to take place in Antarctica.

Asked about the expressed fears of developing countries that the industrial nations want to keep all the antarctic wealth to themselves, the delegate replied: "We want to find a plan acceptable to everyone."

The conference went into closed session after an opening ceremony addressed by Alois Mertes, minister of state at the West German Foreign Ministry.

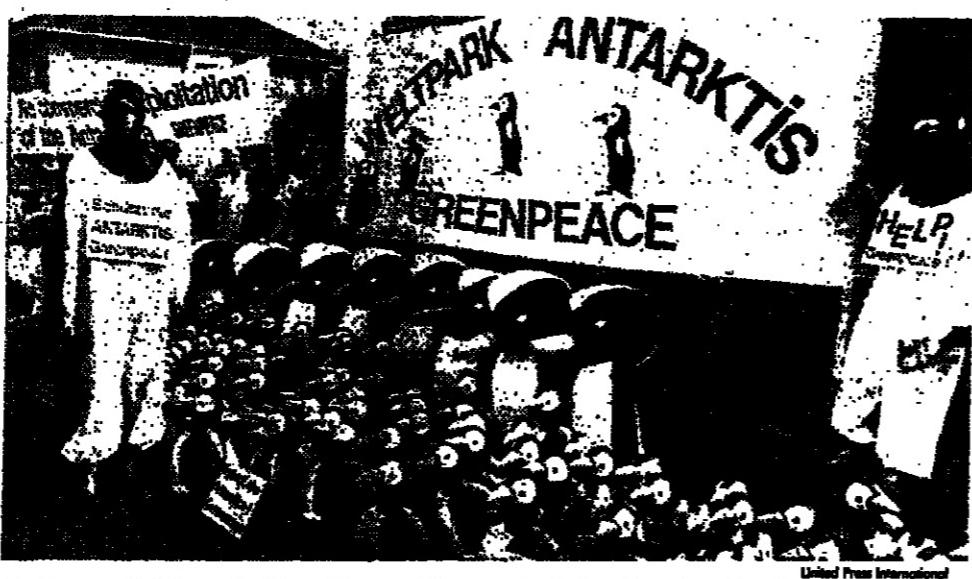
Mr. Mertes called the meeting a test for the will of the participants to draft satisfactory and practical regulations for antarctic prospecting that also respected the interests of non-participating developing countries.

Hart Said to Plan Filibuster on MX

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Senator Gary Hart, a contender for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1984, plans to try to kill the long-disputed MX missile this week with a filibuster on the Senate floor, according to his staff.

In debate on a military spending bill, Mr. Hart, of Colorado, plans to offer a long series of amendments designed to eliminate funds for the missile and hold the floor with the help of five to 10 other senators, a staff member said.

The House is tentatively scheduled to take up the MX issue late this week or early the following week.



Environmentalists protesting a Bonn conference to study mineral exploration in Antarctica.

Children Are Drought's First Victims

(Continued from Page 1)
national food and transportation assistance are provided soon.

So far, the food-rich countries have been slow in reacting to repeated Ethiopian warnings of a potential disaster.

Ethiopia, although making efforts to organize drought relief, has been slow in arranging transportation and sometimes inefficient in providing available food to the hungry.

If governments continue to hesitate, it seems certain that tens of thousands of Ethiopian children will not live until the next harvest in November. The crisis period is expected in October, when people will need more energy to start bringing in the food.

Some starvation is common in Ethiopia, where pockets of famine are usual even in years of fair harvests. However, poor rains for two years followed by a 60-percent decline in precipitation in many of the northern areas last year have made the situation critical.

In a society that normally lives on the margin, drought can push it over the edge.

The burial ground at Zwi Hammisi shows part of the toll so far. Each grave on the hillside is marked by a small pile of stones.

The piles are very close together, indicating that most of the deaths have been infants or young children. Tegenge Wobet, a resident of the camp, said about 150 children had been buried there in April and May.

The reasons for the toll were easy to discern at the camp, which is 32 miles (53 kilometers) from the provincial capital of Gonder but almost a full day's trip by four-wheel drive vehicle.

The dusty, parched camp was set up by the Ethiopian Relief and Rehabilitation Commission with the assistance of World Vision but it was closed in June because of a guerrilla attack and lack of adequate water resources and supply routes.

On an almost treeless plain at 6,500 feet (almost 2,000 meters) altitude, the camp was set up for two shelters where people living too far from food distribution points were able to settle and receive regular relief supplies.

Many families split up, with some staying at the shelters and others remaining in their highland villages, so there would be fewer people sharing the meager supplies. What happened to the children left behind, Mr. Denekes, the World Vision health assistant, was asked.

"What they give us is not enough," a recipient with a family of seven said.

Last month more than 2,000 people were living in Zwi Hammisi, with a few sticks shaped as a hut for shelter, no sanitary facilities, limited

water and little food, because the only means of supply, a plane owned by World Vision, was grounded awaiting spare parts from Canada.

Because food was running out, each person was limited to one cup of grain a day. Too little to grind, it was simply roasted, a method that makes it almost indigestible for undernourished children.

Major Dawit Wolde Giorgis, the head of the Ethiopian Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, said he feared that unless international assistance in transport was provided soon, thousands of people would stream out of the mountains seeking food.

"It will take years to rehabilitate them," he said.

With the expected onset of the rains at the end of the month there were fears that the camps would become centers of epidemics. People were deemed to be better off remaining in their villages and walking for several days once a month to get food at distribution centers, if it can be provided.

After two days of successive rain last month, measles and dysentery swept the shelter at Zwi Hammisi and 10 children died in a week. Seven partially dug wells were destroyed.

The only remaining shelter is at Imnet, south of Zwi Hammisi, and most of the 5,000 people there last month have also returned to the bush, leaving only about 800 residents.

The two sites are separated by the Balea Mountains. The name has a touch of irony: In Amharic, the main language of Ethiopia, balea is the word for the apple tree in the Garden of Eden.

Children in supplementary feeding programs receive *fafa*, a mixture of grain, milk, vitamins and minerals, intended to be eaten as a porridge. But families are so short of grain that they often use the *fafa* to make the pancakes, called *injera*, that is the staple of the Ethiopian diet. In that form it is difficult for malnourished children to digest. In addition, it means the child's ration is being shared with adults.

In front of a typical hut, a woman was cooking five *fafa* pancakes over her dung-fueled fire to feed her family of seven for the entire day. She said they never had meat. A sauce to eat with the *fafa* was being prepared with "burberie," a hot spice, that she had bought in exchange for some grain.

Twenty-five miles to the east in the village of Qualissa, people were much healthier, according to Anne O'Mahony, a nurse for the Irish relief agency Concern.

By staying in their village they have maintained their independence and thus do not have the defeated looks of those in Imnet, she said. The people have terraced many of the fields to prevent erosion under a government-run, food-for-work program in which they get 6.6 pounds of food for each day worked.

Everywhere in Gondar province, there are plowed, terraced but bone-dry fields awaiting the rains for planting.

Wednesday: Guerrilla warfare hampers famine relief in Ethiopia.

Japanese Textbook Furor Renewed

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

TOKYO — A lengthy dispute over the treatment of Japanese history in textbooks has been renewed recently with new government changes in the account of Japan's wartime conduct.

Last year the government refused to approve revisions of textbooks prepared for high schools, touching off protests from other Asian nations that the Japanese government was glossing over brutalities committed before and during World War II.

The protests arose after the Education Ministry insisted that Japanese actions in northern China in the 1930s be described as army advances rather than aggression.

The Education Ministry is the main distributor of textbooks and can refuse any manuscript.

Some of the changes involve shifts in nuance more than substance. One writer, discussing the Soviet Union's declaration of war against Japan a week before fighting ended in the Pacific, said Moscow had "earlier informed Japan of its intention of not extending the Japan-Soviet Neutrality Treaty."

For example, accounts of events in Japanese-occupied Korea and Singapore have been altered in a manner that suggests, without changing basic facts, that Japanese troops may not have killed as many people as previously reported.

In one manuscript, the author referred to 53,000 casualties inflicted by Japanese soldiers in 1919 during an uprising in Korea, then a Japanese colony.

The text authorized by the ministry also mentions the 53,000 figure, but adds a parenthetical statement that the governor-general of Korea estimated only 2,000 casualties. Not mentioned is the fact that the governor-general was a Japanese official.

Similarly, a statement that 20,000 were killed in Japanese-occupied Singapore was altered to read that "more than 6,000" died. A passage that said more than 300,000 people were killed in 1937 in Nanking was altered to attribute the death toll to reports by the Chinese.

The latest controversy arose several weeks ago when textbook writers provided the newspapers with samples of their work and the government's revisions.

Panel in U.S. Will Study Cost of Navy Spare Parts

United Press International

WASHINGTON — An investigation and oversight subcommittee of the U.S. House plans to ask Pentagon auditors to describe their latest findings Wednesday at a hearing on the soaring cost of the navy's spare parts.

The auditors discovered that the navy had bought several aircraft simulator parts from Sperry last year, paying \$100 or more for items that were stocked in government storerooms at a price of 4 or 5 cents.

The situation has deteriorated because of a lack of objective assessment or planning and of relatively inexperienced staff at the field level," Dr. Shears said in his report.

It is apparent that the badly stretched Relief and Rehabilitation Commission does not have enough trained personnel in the field to cope.

At Imnet, people waited three days for food distribution.

"What they give us is not enough," a recipient with a family of seven said.

Last month more than 2,000 people were living in Zwi Hammisi, with a few sticks shaped as a hut for shelter, no sanitary facilities, limited

water and little food, because the only means of supply, a plane owned by World Vision, was grounded awaiting spare parts from Canada.

When the issue of textbook content was brought to public attention last year through protests by China, South Korea and other Asian countries, only the complaints were new. The Education Ministry has long given students sanitized versions of Japanese history.

After World War II, the U.S. occupation forces insisted that textbooks be purged of all nationalistic propaganda, but over the past two decades the government has engaged in text changes that the authors, often teachers, denounce as attempts to rewrite history.

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Similarly, a statement

ARTS / LEISURE

Art of Invective Isn't What It Used to Be

By Walter Goodman

International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — I called Lillian Hellman's lawyer the other day to ask what had become of the \$2.25-million libel suit she initiated against Mary McCarthy more than three years ago. He promised it would finally come to trial this year. If that suit, which has elicited reservations even among those who hold a higher opinion of Hellman's career than McCarthy does, should actually reach the courtroom, no matter what the jury decides it is bound to diminish McCarthy's pulse, Hellman's reputation as a friend of free expression and the vigor of literary dispute in the United States, none of which is in particularly robust shape.

The incident that roused Hellman to litigation was an appearance by McCarthy on the Dick Cavett Show over public television in January 1980. In response to Cavett's request for examples of "overpraised writers," McCarthy named Hellman, "who I think is terribly overrated, a bad writer and a dishonest writer." When Cavett asked what she meant by "dishonest," McCarthy responded, "Everything . . . every word she writes is a lie including 'and' and 'the.'"

It may be taken as a sign of our times or of Hellman's sensibilities that so mild an observation should be the cause of the "mental pain and anguish" and the fear of "being injured in her profession" that constitute her complaint against McCarthy and the show's producers. After all, McCarthy did not say of Hellman's work as Dr. Johnson did of Lord Chesterfield's letters to his son, "They teach the morals of a whore and the manners of a dancing master." Although their differences have a political as well as a literary cast, McCarthy did not say of

Hellman, as Disraeli said of a political opponent, "He has committed every crime that does not require courage." How gentle the epithet "dishonest" seems next to Mark Twain's charge that Kipling "did measureless harm; more real and lasting harm, perhaps, than any other individual that ever wrote."

If Hellman deserves \$500,000 in punitive damages from McCarthy, what did Dr. Johnson deserve from Horace Walpole for calling him "a babbling old woman" and adding that "prejudice and bigotry, pride and presumption, arrogance and pedantry are the tags that baffle his ink"? Swinburne never brought suit against Carlyle for saying of him, "I have no wish to know anyone sitting in a sewer and adding to it." Swinburne was probably relieved that Carlyle did not treat him as he treated Emerson ("a gap-toothed and hoary-headed ape . . . now in his dotage spits and chatters from a dither perch of his own finding and fowling") or Whiteman ("under the dirty clumsy paws of a harper whose pincers is a muckrake, any tune will become a chaos of disorder") or Charles Lamb ("I sincerely believe [him] to be in some considerable degree insane"). What Pope or Swift might have done to Hellman has no place in a family newspaper.

If among the viewers of the Cavett show that fateful night there was a chap who believed that Hellman sometimes told the truth, would McCarthy's wisecrack have altered his opinion and so done \$1.75 million worth of damage to Hellman's professional standing? Not if he knew anything about the hyperbolic customs of their trade. McCarthy's "everything" was comfortable within the conventions of the literary insult. Here is Oscar Wilde summing up George

Meredith: "As a writer, he has mastered everything except language; as a novelist, he can do everything except tell a story; as an artist, he is everything except articulate." Shaw, in a kindly mood, told Chesterton: "I know everything you say is bunkum, though a fair amount of it is inspired bunkum." The charge of lying is a common weapon in the literary-political arsenal. McCarthy's jibe is but a firecracker beside the bomb that Sinclair Lewis dropped on a prominent critic who had annoyed him: "I denounce Mr. Bernard De Voto as a fool and a tedious and egotistical fool, as a liar and a pompous and boresome liar."

McCarthy's distaste for Hellman has two sources. There is Hellman's success as a writer of middlebrow melodrama, a line of work that highbrow critics like McCarthy naturally scorn. But more to the point is Hellman's political past, of which she not long ago reminded the world in "Scoundrel Time," her memoir of the 1940s and '50s. In the years shortly before and after World War II, when the U.S. left was riven by the issue of Soviet totalitarianism, Hellman was counted among the friends of Stalin's Russia, while McCarthy was prominent among those who attacked it.

The Stalinist versus anti-Stalinist dispute is not likely to die as long as those who bleed over it live, and McCarthy is by no means alone in finding "Scoundrel Time" at variance with veracity. Still, Hellman is surely entitled to her day in court. The question is whether the right court for writers is not public opinion. As Hellman contemplates proceeding against McCarthy, she might consider whether her efforts to punish another writer with the instruments of the law may not invite uncomfortable comparisons with methods used in the country she once defended.

The Minor Pleasures
Of Italian Winetasting

By Frank J. Prial

New York Times Service

NEAR VAL D'AOSTA, Italy — Where this is being written is not exactly Val d'Aosta. That's down there in the valley somewhere, about 3,000 feet below the clouds. This tiny alpine village clinging to the side of a snow-capped mountain is called Salasses.

This is the last night of a two-week turn through northern Italy that began as a vacation and quickly turned into a wine journey, as such trips often do.

That's both good and bad. Good because the people who make wine seem always to have a special devotion for their land and one comes away from them with a sense of place and craft that no ordinary voyager will ever feel. Good, too, because it is important to experience the places where wine is made.

Bad? Let's say fatiguing, now, and then. The wine-making process is complex and fascinating but the tools of the trade can be a bit boring the 20th time around.

The wines themselves are something else. One of the first lessons: Italian winegrowers are much more casual than their French counterparts. Tastings in the wine cells have a way of turning into small parties, with children under foot, dogs racing to and fro and an occasional cigar-puffing friend or relative tagging along out of curiosity. Old wines are extremely rare.

In fact, some of the best wines to be had were in restaurants and not in the cellars of the wine makers. Two places on this trip had superb cellars: San Domenico in Imola, 15 minutes southwest of Bologna, and the Enoteca Pinchiorri in Florence. Other restaurants, particularly in Florence, seemed astonished when anyone mentioned a wine other than the one set out on each table at the beginning of each meal.

In the little hotel in Salasses one night, a request for an innocuous local white wine produced a bottle from the 1969 vintage filled with something brown. "It's not cold," the waitress said, unwittingly giving us the out we sought.

Next came a 1976 *pinot grigio* — gray pinot, from the Alto Adige, Italy's northeastern province. It came from an Italian wine maker with a not particularly Italianate name — Karl Schmidt. German names are common in Alto Adige; so is the German language. The wine was a bit old for a white, but it was cold and not half bad. Then came a 1969 *Spumma riserva*, and, finally, a 1962 *Ghemme riserva*, both wines from the Piedmont. The 1962, from a skipper named Guido Ponti, was in much better shape.

I offer this little selection not so much because the wines were memorable — they were not — but to show the possibilities to be found in some out-of-the-way places. There were dozens of old vintages.

If you are left with the impression that the Italian wine scene is chaotic, you are not incorrect. But it's the right kind of chaos. Just as in California, it seems that rules are meant to be broken. After a while, you can't wait to try the newest, outlandish combination of sangiovese and cabernet, or a chardonnay from Emilia Romagna, or a merlot from Friuli.

Lascaux Reproduction Set to Open

By Jeffrey Ulrich

The Associated Press

MONTIGNAC, France — More than 15,000 years after a Cro-Magnon man using crude materials daubed his heart and soul onto the walls of the Lascaux grotto, 20th-century artists have recreated the famed paintings for public view.

The cave, in the Dordogne region of southwestern France, was discovered in 1940. Its rock paintings are considered the best preserved examples of prehistoric art from the Aurignacian period of the Stone Age, roughly 14,000 to 13,500 B.C. The site was closed in 1963 by the original owner, Count de la Rochefoucauld, when the paintings began to deteriorate.

But beginning July 18, the public will be able to see a magnificent fake known as Lascaux II — an exact reproduction of what has been called the "Sistine Chapel of Prehistory."

"We have created a prehistoric place, a mystic place," said Monique Peyrat, a 52-year-old fresco painter who has worked on the project since 1970.

"A dozen artists put all of their energy and enthusiasm into it," she explained as she strolled through the modern-day grotto in her paint-spattered smock.

Lascaux II is a concrete bunker built about 150 yards down the heavily wooded hill from the original site. The real grotto, with its parade of prehistoric bulls, horses, deer and even a unicorn-like animal, in black, brown red and dull yellow paints, is believed to have been a center for hunting and magical rites.

After it was closed, the government took it over and now only five people a day, mostly specialists, are allowed to visit Lascaux.

The idea of copying Lascaux and its art was broached in 1970. After three years of study, the government gave \$915,000 for the work and the bunker was built. A framework has been injected with more than 400 tons of concrete and the irregular interior surface sculpted to match the original. The experts say building the grotto was the hardest part of the job.

"A copyist usually copies the hands of man," said Renaud Sanson, the 36-year-old film set designer who devised much of the fake grotto. "But at Lascaux, we recreated nature — it's crazy."

The committee of experts that oversaw the work insisted on authenticity and exact copying, allowing no room whatever for any personal expression from the artists.

Restaurant City
The Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO — According to the National Restaurant Association, San Francisco has more restaurants per capita than any other city in the nation.

Dow Jones Averages

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Per cent
12/24	122.54	122.32	122.42	+0.12	+0.10%
12/25	122.52	122.32	122.42	+0.10	+0.08%
12/26	122.52	122.32	122.42	+0.10	+0.08%
12/27	122.52	122.32	122.42	+0.10	+0.08%
12/28	122.52	122.32	122.42	+0.10	+0.08%
12/29	122.52	122.32	122.42	+0.10	+0.08%
12/30	122.52	122.32	122.42	+0.10	+0.08%
12/31	122.52	122.32	122.42	+0.10	+0.08%

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INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS/FINANCE

TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1983

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COMMODITIES

By H.J. MAIDENBERG

Funds Are Winning New Attention From Banks and Brokerage Houses

NEW YORK — Commodity funds, long heralded as the prudent investment vehicle for small futures traders, are winning new attention from banks and brokerage houses. For relatively small cash outlays, these mutual funds offer professional management, diversification and the avoidance of broker calls for more cash margin when markets move against the trader.

In addition, investors' risks are usually limited to half their one-time cash outlays because most funds are liquidated when their assets fall to 50 percent of their original level. Most funds require minimum investments of \$5,000 to \$10,000 plus commissions of \$350 to \$700 when investors buy their shares.

Brokerage houses that sponsor the growing number of futures funds also favor them because of the underwriting income, the trading fees that the funds generate and in many cases the savings that result from not having to service small accounts. Commodity traders need more attention than securities customers because of the fast pace of these markets.

"Many banks and noncommercial brokerage houses have recently begun eyeing these funds as a new product to offer their customers," said Theodore Thome, a leading futures-fund manager and trading adviser. "Even the banks and brokers who don't want to enter this business will have to just stay competitive."

Banks at Home in Area

Another reason that the banks and nonfutures brokers are interested in the new stock index and options markets, he said, "because they are more at home in this area than in agriculture or the more traditional commodity markets."

The new stock-index-futures markets have also attracted the large and small individual trader," he continued, "as witnessed by the daily trading volumes and open interest that are soaring despite the proliferation of index products. Some of the new funds will trade exclusively in index futures and options as a result of their popularity with investors."

Mr. Thome, who heads a Boston-based company bearing his name and who is on the board of several exchanges and the National Futures Association, an industry self-policing group, went on:

"Most futures traders lose money because they can only afford to trade a few commodities at a time. A trader with \$25,000 can usually only hold five or seven contracts on thin margin. If one of these positions causes a margin call, chances are the trader will have to unload most of the holdings. But if a \$5,000 investment in a fund could mean having a stake in as many as 20 markets, albeit very small ones."

But Morton S. Baratz, editor of Managed Accounts Reports, a leading newsletter of the industry published in Columbia, Maryland, takes a somewhat different view:

"First off, there are only 65 public funds, with another eight in registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission," he said. "While this number has grown from only nine in 1979, when future funds became popular, the amount involved, roughly \$550 million plus beside the estimated \$1 billion in managed accounts and pools."

By definition, future funds must have at least 36 participants and be registered by both federal agencies; private pools have 35 or fewer participants and need not be registered. Managed accounts include the "discretionary accounts" whereby brokers trade for their customers with or without their specific approval.

"Given this situation," Mr. Baratz said, "it is almost impossible to know just how much domestic and foreign money is involved in futures funds, pools or managed accounts, except to say the sum is enormous and soaring, and producing great profits to brokerage houses that sponsor them as well as many investors."

Performance Difficult to Assess

The performance of these funds is also difficult to assess. "Fund investors, especially those who trade on their own behalf, become easily discouraged when the funds don't produce quick profits," Mr. Baratz noted, "so the redemption rate is very high."

Because funds only trade less than half their assets, redemptions can produce lower per-share asset figures, regardless of the skill of the fund managers, he said. Redemption rates also make the year-to-year results of the closed-end funds almost meaningless.

Jay Klopferman, president of Norwood Securities Inc., a Chicago brokerage house that is not involved in commodities trading but which monitors the funds, observed:

"Our data show that 50 of the 55 funds we watch showed losses in June. While the final figures aren't in for June, we think the total assets of the 55 funds will fall below \$500 million, from \$520 million at the end of May and just over \$600 million at the start of the year. Why? Most managers stuck to the traditional futures markets, which were for the most part trendless in the first half. When there are no marked trends, even the best programmed computer can't help."

New York Times Service

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for July 11, excluding bank service charges

	S	C	D.M.	F.F.	H.L.	G.M.	N.F.	S.F.	D.M.
American (\$)	2.0552	4.44	111.91*	37.26*	5.1997	—	5.58	31.21*	—
Britain (\$)	2.0552	4.44	111.91*	37.26*	5.1997	—	5.58	31.21*	—
Frankfurt (\$)	2.0552	4.44	111.91*	37.26*	5.1997	—	5.58	31.21*	—
London (\$)	2.0552	4.44	111.91*	37.26*	5.1997	—	5.58	31.21*	—
Milan (\$)	2.0552	4.44	111.91*	37.26*	5.1997	—	5.58	31.21*	—
New York (\$)	2.0552	4.44	111.91*	37.26*	5.1997	—	5.58	31.21*	—
Paris (\$)	2.0552	4.44	111.91*	37.26*	5.1997	—	5.58	31.21*	—
Zurich (\$)	2.0552	4.44	111.91*	37.26*	5.1997	—	5.58	31.21*	—
U.S. (\$)	2.0552	4.44	111.91*	37.26*	5.1997	—	5.58	31.21*	—

Starting 1.524% Irish £.

(a) Commercial/trade (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (£) Units of 100 (£) (£) Units of 1,000

N.A.: not quoted N.A.C.: not available

Key Money Rates

United States

	Class	Prev.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Discount Rate									
Interest Funds									
Prime Rate									
Broker Loan Rate									
Commercial Paper, 30-79 days									
6-month Treasury Bills									
CDs, 30-90 days									
CDs, 90-180 days									

West Germany

Lombard Rate

	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Discount Rate	5.10	5.15	5.20	5.25	5.30	5.35	5.40
Over Month Interbank	5.20	5.25	5.30	5.35	5.40	5.45	5.50
3-month Interbank	5.25	5.30	5.35	5.40	5.45	5.50	5.55
6-month Interbank	5.35	5.40	5.45	5.50	5.55	5.60	5.65

Japan

Discount Rate

	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Discount Rate	5.10	5.15	5.20	5.25	5.30	5.35	5.40
Commercial Papers	5.15	5.20	5.25	5.30	5.35	5.40	5.45
6-day Interbank	5.20	5.25	5.30	5.35	5.40	5.45	5.50

Source: Commerzbank, Bank of Tokyo, Lloyd's Bank.

GOLD PRICES

July 11

Official figures for London, Paris and

Luxembourg, quoted and closing prices for

Hong Kong and Zurich N.Y. Hande & Hammer,

U.S. dollars per ounce.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

July 11

Dollar 10-day 11.75% 12.00% 12.25% 12.50% 12.75% 13.00% 13.25%

Sterling 10.75% 11.00% 11.25% 11.50% 11.75% 12.00% 12.25%

French 10.75% 11.00% 11.25% 11.50% 11.75% 12.00% 12.25%

ECU 10.75% 11.00% 11.25% 11.50% 11.75% 12.00% 12.25%

SDR 10.75% 11.00% 11.25% 11.50% 11.75% 12.00% 12.25%

Japan Says Surplus Up Sharply

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Japan recorded a trade surplus of \$7,469 billion in the first six months of this year, the Finance Ministry reported Monday. The figure was higher than Japan's entire 1982 trade surplus, and almost four times its \$1,907-billion surplus for the first half of

last year. The ministry said the surplus with the United States alone hit a record \$7,086 billion. The previous first-half record, \$6,07 billion, was set last year. Japan's trade surplus with the United States for all of last year was more than \$18 billion.

Exports for the first half of this year totaled \$69,394 billion on a customs cleared basis, down 24 percent from the year before, and imports were \$61,925 billion, down 10.5 percent.

Imports came to \$12,776 billion, up 4.7 percent from the previous year. Imports for the month rose 3 percent from 1982 to \$10,577 billion, the first year-on-

year rise in 13 months.

June exports came to \$12,276 billion, up 4.7 percent from the previous year. Imports for the month rose 3 percent from 1982 to \$10,577 billion, the first year-on-

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

U.S. Trade With China Declines To Lowest Level in Nearly 4 Years

BEIJING (UPI) — U.S. trade with China, reduced by a retaliatory Chinese trade ban, plunged in May to its lowest monthly level in nearly four years, the U.S. Embassy here reported.

The embassy report Saturday said Chinese-American trade fell to \$238 million in May, the lowest monthly level since October 1979. It said U.S. exports totaled \$75.2 million, the lowest level since August 1978.

The steep decline resulted in a U.S. trade deficit of \$37.8 million for May, the second consecutive U.S. monthly trade deficit with China and the fourth in less than a year, the embassy said.

Except for corn, which was up 77 percent last year, U.S. agricultural exports for May were nearly non-existent because of a trade ban on American cotton, soybeans and chemical fibers. The ban went into effect in January after Washington imposed unilateral textile export quotas on China. The two nations still have not reached a new textile agreement.

CSX's Texas Gas Takeover Blocked

WASHINGTON (AP) — Chief Justice Warren E. Burger refused Monday to lift a court order that temporarily blocks CSX Corp. from acquiring Texas Gas Resources Corp.

Mr. Burger turned down a plea by CSX, the largest U.S. railway system, to overrule a U.S. appeals court that bars at least for now the takeover of Texas Gas. CSX, meanwhile, has extended its \$1-billion tender offer for shares of Texas Gas Aug. 2.

More than 90 percent of Texas Gas shares have been tendered to CSX, but a ruling Friday by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia has left CSX unable to buy them.

Iran Compensates Bridgestone

TOKYO (Reuters) — Iran has paid Bridgestone Tire Co. and Marubeni Corp. a total of 1 billion yen (\$20.8 million) as compensation for the nationalization of their jointly owned Iranian company and as repayment of loans, Iranian Embassy sources said Monday.

Bridgestone confirmed that a lump sum had been paid to the two companies by Iran but declined to specify the amount.

Klöckner Cautiously Optimistic

DUISBURG — Klöckner & Co. is only guardedly optimistic about its prospects for the rest of 1983 after having a balanced first half, its chief executive, Joerg Heule, said Monday.

He told a press conference that this optimism may diminish later this year if the economic recovery remains uneven in many sectors.

"Group first half results were 'not unsatisfactory,' given the economic situation, and allowed the group to enter the second half 'without advantage or disadvantage,'" he said.

Japanese Firm Sends Team to U.S.

TOKYO (Reuters) — Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp. said Monday that it will send a team to the United States next week for a three-week study of the possibilities of buying computer software there.

The company, which used to limit its overseas procurement to hardware, is now planning to buy software in an effort to increase its foreign purchases in response to a request by complaints by the United States and other countries about Japan's trade imbalance, it said.

EC Rejects Plan to Set New Rates for Credits

BRUSSELS — The European Community rejected a plan on Monday to fix new interest rates for low-interest export credits after France and Italy turned down terms already accepted by other rich nations.

Finance Minister Jacques Delors of France said the community would now seek an extension for two or three months of existing arrangements for the low-interest government-subsidized loans, used as a weapon in the fight for export markets.

But Chancellor of the Exchequer Nigel Lawson of Britain said the move could risk a breakdown of a long-standing international accord over the credits.

The minimum interest charges are set annually by the 22-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development to prevent cut-throat competition.

Officials said the decision would anger the United States, which wanted an urgent revision of the loan system and which in the past had threatened an export credit "war."

"We will start work as soon as possible on proposals to find another solution," Mr. Delors said, adding that cuts of 1 to 1.5 percent in the current minimum rates of between 10 and 12.4 percent could be acceptable.

Officials said it would be difficult to find a new formula to satisfy the United States, while within the community Britain and West Ger-

many were worried about making cuts that were too steep.

Later a communiqué issued by the ministers said the community was seeking an extension of the existing arrangements until Oct. 31. They are formally due to expire on July 15.

The United States, Japan and the EC have been at odds for months over upscaling the agreement. They reached a compromise last month in Paris, where the OECD is based, but at the start of EC finance ministers' talks Monday Mr. Delors made it clear that he would not accept the compromise.

The compromise would have slightly cut the cost of credits to all but the richest recipients. It also included a semi-automatic clause to phase out subsidies over three years.

France, backed by Italy, wants sharper cuts in the interest charges.

The compromise provided for a cut in borrowing charges for the poorest recipients to 9.5 percent, and for intermediate nations to 10.7 percent. The rate of 12.4 percent paid by the most affluent states would be unchanged.

"We will start work as soon as possible on proposals to find another solution," Mr. Delors said, adding that cuts of 1 to 1.5 percent in the current minimum rates of between 10 and 12.4 percent could be acceptable.

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U.S. Trade Deficit Considered A Serious Threat to Economy

By Peter T. Kilborn
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. deficit in foreign trade, which has widened to record levels, is a serious threat to the economy that is unlikely to be relieved by a recovery in the domestic economy, officials in the Reagan administration now believe.

The gap between imports and exports is expected to contribute to persistently high unemployment and continuing troubles for many industries.

Government officials predict that imports of merchandise will exceed exports by \$80 billion or more this year, a gap that would be 30 percent wider than last year's record deficit.

And nonmerchandise trade is not helping any. For years, the country relied on gains from other international business activities, such as banking, insurance and travel services, to compensate for shortfalls in the export of goods. But that advantage, too, has faded, further widening the overall deficit in the balance of payments.

Robert J. Orman, the Commerce Department's chief economist, said that the total deficit could reach \$25 billion this year, exceeding the record current-account deficit of \$15 billion in 1978. "It certainly looks alarming," he added.

All those industries represent jobs. A Commerce Department study says that export-related employment dropped from 6.2 million jobs in 1980 to 4.9 million in 1982, a decline that represented 40 percent of all the U.S. jobs lost during the two years.

These include the financial institutions, the slow pace of recovery in Europe, the deteriorating finances of oil-exporting countries, the bountiful crops in food-exporting countries and an increasingly aggressive international competition for sales.

Last year, the United States recorded a merchandise-trade deficit of \$42.7 billion, slightly larger than the previous record, set in 1978, of \$42.4 billion.

The current account, which also includes trade in services such as banking and insurance, normally records surpluses that are often large enough to offset the merchandise deficits.

But after showing surpluses in 1980 and 1981, the current account swung into a deficit of \$11 billion last year.

Deficits and surpluses in trade were once unimportant to the United States, a country that through most of its history could depend on its vast internal market for growth and prosperity. But during the last 20 years, foreign industries have discovered that vast market, too,

lure foreigners to sell their currencies and buy dollar investments, easing demand for those currencies and putting a premium on the dollar.

Even without the dollar problem, U.S. industry is hard put to find more foreign customers now. Walter K. Johnson, chief economist at General Electric Co., said that a company comes up dry just about everywhere it looks.

He said that even the oil-producing countries offer little promise. Nigeria, Venezuela and Indonesia have all but ceased their ambitious development programs with the declines in oil prices and in world demand.

Many developing countries are big borrowers from the West. But because of the recession and other factors, some have had to reschedule their debt payments and promise to cut spending.

Now there is a new restraint, said Lionel H. Olmer, undersecretary of commerce for international trade. Normally, a U.S. company would go to its bank for 120-day supplier credits, or loans, to give a foreign customer to help it make the purchase.

"Supplier credits probably accounted for half our trade with Mexico," he said. But now banks have become reluctant to extend the credits, he said, and the loans "have slowed down to a trickle."

These problems, Mr. Olmer thinks, are probably transitory. But other problems are likely to linger. World markets have become vastly more competitive, said Dean D. Thornton, a vice president for marketing at Boeing Co. in Seattle.

"There's been a fundamental change," Mr. Thornton said. "U.S. commercial-aircraft manufacturers dominated the world market. They made well over 90 percent of the world's jets. There were three companies — Boeing, Lockheed (and McDonnell) Douglas. The only question was which one got the sales."

Then, he said, France, West Germany and Britain collaborated in the formation of Airbus Industrie, now a leading competitor. The European company, he said, gets a great amount of government support. "We'd like to have a more supportive policy from the U.S. government."

Most executives and economists single out the dollar as the chief reason for the weakness of U.S. exports. "The British pound is down 35 or 40 percent against the dollar," said Thomas A. Holmes, chairman of Ingersoll-Rand Co., a leading U.S. exporter of compressors, pumps, mining equipment, oil-drilling equipment and other gear.

"That differential means we have to drop our prices by that much or raise our productivity by that much," Mr. Holmes said.

To compete, Mr. Holmes said, an U.S. manufacturer has to buy more and more parts for equipment abroad, with strong dollars, to close the currency differential.

Most economists attribute the dollar's strength to the federal budget deficits, now running at up to \$200 billion annually. They contend that the deficits force the Treasury to compete with consumers and industrial borrowers for funds. With more demand for dollars, their cost — interest rates — has to rise.

The higher interest rates, in turn,

many were worried about making cuts that were too steep.

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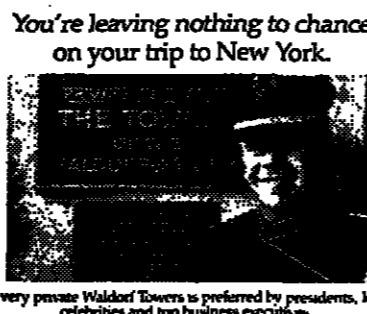
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Thomas A. Holmes

Le Fonds Deltec International S.A.

Société Anonyme in Liquidation
Registered in Luxembourg, 14, rue Aldringen
(R.C. Luxembourg: B-6177)

Notice of the Second Liquidation Meeting

Notice is hereby given to the shareholders of Le Fonds Deltec International S.A. of an Extraordinary General Meeting convened for 9:00 a.m. on 22nd July, 1983 at 14, rue Aldringen:

- (a) to receive the report of the liquidator;
- (b) to appoint auditors to the liquidation; and
- (c) to resolve to hold the third and final liquidation meeting in order to approve the report of the auditors to the liquidation.

Shareholders may vote at the meeting either in person or by proxy. In order to vote in person, shareholders must present either their share certificates or a certified receipt from Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. for their share certificates. Forms of proxy may be obtained from Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. on lodgement of share certificates and, in order to be valid for voting at the meeting, such forms of proxy must be lodged with Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. at 14, rue Aldringen, Luxembourg by 10:00 a.m. on 20th July, 1983. Share certificates so deposited will be retained by Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. until the conclusion of the meeting or any adjournment thereof.

KMG (Klynveld Main Goerdeler) S.A.r.l.
Liquidator of Le Fonds Deltec International S.A.

Le Fonds Deltec International S.A.

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- (a) to approve the report of the auditors to the liquidation;
- (b) to grant discharge to the liquidator;
- (c) to declare the liquidation closed; and
- (d) to decide on the repository for any undistributed assets and the place where the books and records of Le Fonds Deltec International S.A. will be maintained.

Shareholders may vote at the meeting either in person or by proxy. In order to vote in person, shareholders must present either their share certificates or a certified receipt from Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. for their share certificates. Forms of proxy may be obtained from Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. on lodgement of share certificates and, in order to be valid for voting at the meeting, such forms of proxy must be lodged with Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. at 14, rue Aldringen, Luxembourg by 10:00 a.m. on 20th July, 1983. Share certificates so deposited will be retained by Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. until the conclusion of the meeting or any adjournment thereof.

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This announcement appears as a matter of record only

Iswimer

Istituto per lo Sviluppo Economico dell'Italia Meridionale

U.S. \$125,000,000
Loan Facility

Lead Managers

Chemical Bank International Group
CIBC Limited

The Crocker Bank
Standard Chartered Bank PLC

Managers

Nederlandse Middenstandsbank N.V.
Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino Group

Co-Managers

American Security Bank, N.A.

Banca Nazionale dell'Agricoltura

(New York Branch)

First Union National Bank

Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited

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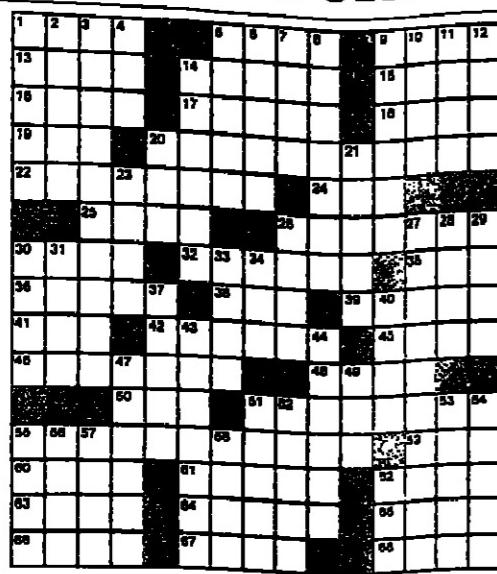
Monday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

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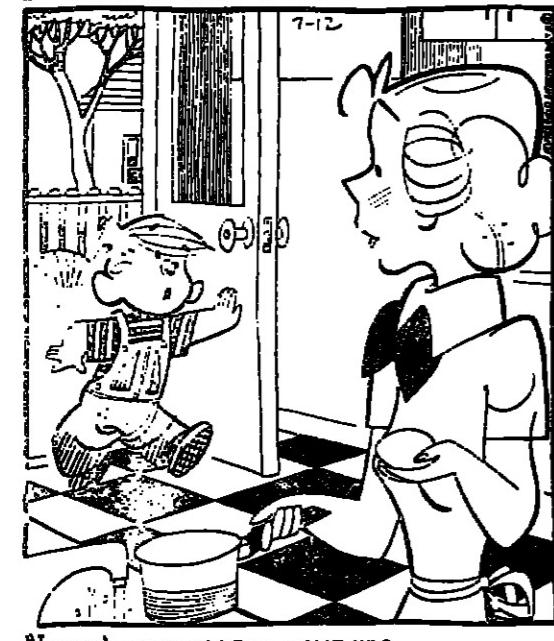
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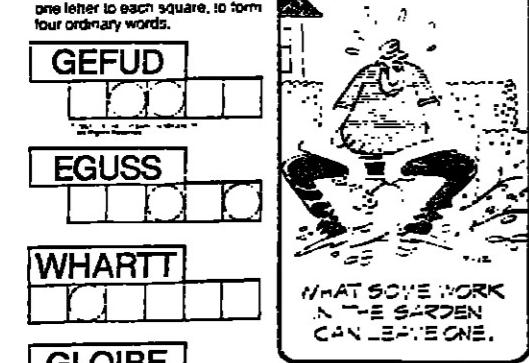
New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I DIDN'T KNOW MY FULL NAME WAS DENNIS TROUBLE MITCHELL!"

JUMBLE: THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print answer here: [http://www.nytimes.com/section/comics/jumble.html](#)

Yesterday's Jumble: RIGOR NUDGE OPENLY ARTFUL
Answer: The resonated that rigor, which because he always wanted to do this — PUT ON THE DOG

WEATHER

EUROPE

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Bern	72	52	+
Berwick	72	52	+
Budapest	72	52	+
Copenhagen	72	52	+
Costa Del Sol	72	52	+
Dublin	72	52	+
Eindhoven	72	52	+
Florence	72	52	+
Groningen	72	52	+
Helsinki	72	52	+
Istanbul	72	52	+
Las Palmas	72	52	+
Lisbon	72	52	+
London	72	52	+
Madrid	72	52	+
Milan	72	52	+
Moscow	72	52	+
Munich	72	52	+
Nice	72	52	+
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Vienna	72	52	+
Zurich	72	52	+

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SPORTS

Brock, Dodgers Break Slumps With 10-3 Victory

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES — Rookie first baseman Greg Brock, batting in three times with two singles to help Los Angeles break a five-game losing streak with a 10-3 romp over the Pittsburgh Pirates here Sunday. It was only the Dodgers' fifth victory in their last 17 games.

Brock, having gone 4-for-43 and driven in just seven runs since May 8, delivered a two-out, bases-loaded single in the third to put the Dodgers in front, 4-3. He produced his 19th RBI of the year in the fifth, singling after a walk to Dusty Baker and a single by Pedro Guerrero.

Right-hander Burt Hooton (8-2) limited the Pirates to four hits over the six innings he worked for his seventh straight victory. Dave Stewart pitched 1 1/3 innings of scoreless relief and Steve Howe got the last four outs to earn his ninth save. Former Dodger Rick Rhodes, 6-8, took the loss.

The Pirates used third-inning bases-empty home runs by Marlin Wynne and Bill Madlock to break a 1-1 tie.

The Dodgers came back with three runs in their half of the inning. Hooton singled and Derrel

Thomas walked before Baker laced a double off the wall in right-center to cut the Pirate lead to one. Pedro Guerrero was walked intentionally to load the bases; Brock, hitting in his previous 11 at-bats, looped a single to right to bring in the eventual winning run.

Los Angeles scored five times in

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

the eighth, Guerrero's two-run single being the big blow. Madlock had singled home a run in the first, and Guerrero tied the score with his 19th homer of the year to open the second.

Giants 10, Cubs 8

Cubs 2, Reds 1

In San Francisco, Duane Kuiper singled home two runs in the sixth and Albie Harnaker rebounded from his All-Star drubbing to help the Giants complete a doubleheader sweep with a 4-2 verdict over Chicago. Rocked for seven runs in two-thirds of an inning in last week's All-Star Game, Harnaker pitched a 10-hitter to raise his record to 10-4. He struck out four, walked none and lowered his league-leading earned-run average to 1.72. In the opener, Joel Youngblood's one-out single in the

ninth drove in Johnnie LeMaster from second base and led the Giants to their 10-8 victory.

Cardinals 4, Padres 2

In San Diego, Glenn Brummer capped a four-run ninth with a two-run double, leading St. Louis to a 4-2 decision over the Padres. Loser Gary Lucas (4-5) was the last of three San Diego pitchers.

Mets 7, Astros 5

In New York, Darryl Strawberry hit a two-run home run to break a 5-5 tie and lift the Mets past Houston, 7-5. Hubie Brooks started the eighth with a single off reliever Bill Dawley (5-3), and Strawberry followed with his ninth homer of the year. Doug Sisk (3-2) was the winner.

Twins 7, Braves 6

In Montreal, Al Oliver's pitcher's choice grounder in the eighth delivered Tim Raines with the run that made the Expos 7-6 winners over Atlanta before 47,191 fans, the largest crowd of the season at Olympic Stadium.

Phillies 2, Reds 0

In Cincinnati, Marty Bystrom, Ron Reed and Al Holland combined on a seven-hitter and Bo Diaz singled in one run and helped build another as Philadelphia nipped the Reds, 2-0. Bystrom departed after five innings with a blister on his pitching hand. Holland registered his seventh save.

Rays 6, Rangers 4

In Toronto, backed by the pitching of Dave Stieb and a two-run home run by Buck Martinez, the Blue Jays completed a three-game sweep of Texas with a 6-4 victory. Stieb, the winning pitcher in the All-Star game, raised his record to 11-7. He allowed three runs on six hits in his six-inning stint. Randy Moffit pitched the ninth and earned his eighth save.

Tigers 8, A's 3

In Detroit, Lance Parrish capped a five-run ninth with his second career grand-slam homer to rally the Tigers to a 5-3 triumph over Oakland. With Detroit trailing, 3-0, Larry Hemond stroked an RBI single off reliever Tom Burgmeier. Dave Beard (2-2) replaced Burgmeier and walked John Wockenfuss to load the bases. Jeff Jones then came on to face Parish, whose home run made a winner of Howard Bailey (3-2).

Angels 5, Red Sox 3

In Boston, Tim Foli, Rick Burleson and Reggie Jackson singled home runs in a four-run seventh, lifting California past the Red Sox, 5-3.

Orioles 2, Mariners 0

In Baltimore, Mike Boddicker (5-4) pitched a five-hitter complete game as the Orioles downed Seattle, 2-0. Baltimore, which had only two base hits, scored two unearned runs of Matt Young (7-9) in the seventh, when Benny Ayala delivered a base-loaded drive and Gary Roenicke scored on a wild pitch.

Brewers 12, White Sox 9

In Chicago, Ted Simmons drove in five runs, with a bases-loaded single in a difficult eighth inning, to pace Milwaukee past the White Sox, 12-9, the longest

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Red Sox 3, Yankees 2

In Boston, Fred Lynn (16-7) and Dennis Eckersley (16-7) combined on a two-hitter, and the Red Sox won, 3-2. The Red Sox' 16th win of the season came in the ninth, when Wade Boggs hit a two-out, two-run double.

Pirates 1, Cardinals 0

In St. Louis, Bob Forsch (10-7) and Steve Trachsel (10-7) combined on a two-hitter, and the Cardinals won, 1-0. The Cardinals' 17th win of the season came in the ninth, when Bob Forsch hit a two-out, two-run double.

Mariners 1, Indians 0

In Cleveland, Tom Glavine (10-7) and Dennis Eckersley (10-7) combined on a two-hitter, and the Indians won, 1-0. The Indians' 17th win of the season came in the ninth, when Eddie Murray hit a two-out, two-run double.

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Cardinals 4, Padres 2

In San Diego, Glenn Brummer capped a four-run ninth with a two-run double, leading St. Louis to a 4-2 decision over the Padres. Loser Gary Lucas (4-5) was the last of three San Diego pitchers.

Mets 7, Astros 5

In New York, Darryl Strawberry hit a two-run home run to break a 5-5 tie and lift the Mets past Houston, 7-5. Hubie Brooks started the eighth with a single off reliever Bill Dawley (5-3), and Strawberry followed with his ninth homer of the year. Doug Sisk (3-2) was the winner.

Twins 6, Indians 4

In Minneapolis, Tom Brunner rebounded from his All-Star drubbing to help the Twins complete a doubleheader sweep of the Indians with a 6-4 victory. Brunner pitched a 10-hitter to raise his record to 10-4. He struck out four, walked none and lowered his league-leading earned-run average to 1.72. In the opener, Joel Youngblood's one-out single in the

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6-Day Run's Shared Agonies

Combined Despatchers

NEW YORK — The runners cried after Sunday's finish of the New York Six-Day Run.

So shared was their suffering on the Downing Stadium track at Randall's Island in the East River that they grabbed, hugged and kissed one another in an emotional outpouring. "It would hurt to keep running," said Stu Mittelman, "but it's going to hurt to leave."

Siegfried Bauer, a 41-year-old New Zealander, won the 144-hour race by covering 511 miles. Over the last three days, while the 23 others jockeyed in the standing, Bauer held the first-place position that had been his virtually from the start last Monday.

Mittelman, 32, a fitness consultant from Manhattan, finished second, establishing a U.S. record of 488 miles. Joe Record, an Australian, covering 199 miles in the final two days, came in third with 470. He did two miles more than Gérard Boussiquet of France.

Lorna Richey of Toledo, Ohio

ART BUCHWALD

A Book of 'Slimy Lies'

WASHINGTON — The sumptuous people seem to be divided between those who read Seymour Hersh's book on Henry Kissinger, and those who have not. The group that has read it is much smaller than the one that hasn't. But the ones who haven't have a lot more to say about it.

"It's full of slimy lies," a man on the beach said.

"Have you read it?" I asked.

"No, but I went to Henry's 60th birthday party."

"I read it," a lady said, "and it confused me more than 'Shogun' or even 'Dallas.' I couldn't keep track of who was doing what to whom."

"I thought it was perfectly clear," a lawyer said. "Nixon double-crossed Henry when it suited his purposes, and Henry double-crossed the president when it suited him. Both turned to double-cross the State Department and to bypass the Defense Department to deal directly with the Joint Chiefs of Staff when they secretly bombed Cambodia."

"I know that," the lady said. "What I didn't understand is why Nixon set up Kissinger in case the Vietnam war flopped, and who made Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird the heavy when the Laos incursion failed."

"I understood that," someone else said. "But I wasn't clear why."

Chinese Film Seen At Moscow Festival

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The audience at "Sunset Street," the first Chinese entry in many years at the Moscow Film Festival, laughed at such lines as "The restoration of private trade will bring back capitalism" and "To be kind-hearted is revisionist."

The state-run Soviet press on Sunday carried no reviews of the Chinese film nor of other entries shown since the festival began screening productions on Friday.

"Sunset Street," about residents of an old Beijing neighborhood, was light on ideology and drama, but it included some social notes, such as that in Beijing as in Moscow, youngsters seek T-shirts and caps with Western brand names and slogans and consider portable cassette players a status symbol.

Al Haig played games with Kissinger over the Saigon government just before the 1972 election.

"It's all slimy lies," the man who had been invited to Henry's 60th birthday said. "Hersh did a hatchet job on one of the finest secretaries of state this country ever had."

"How do you know that if you didn't read the book?"

"Because Kissinger told me so."

"What I can't understand is why the White House bugged Kissinger's staff and members of the press. Hersh had those facts down cold."

"Any fool knows what that was all about. The White House was tapping Henry's staff to find out who was leaking the inside stuff to the press that they weren't leaking."

"You mean the White House was leaking to the press?"

"Yes, but only confidential information favorable to Nixon. When it turned out unfavorable material was being leaked, the White House had to find out who was doing it."

"So the FBI tapped Kissinger's people with Henry's permission."

"Henry had to give his permission, or they would have become suspicious that he was the source of the leak."

"It's all slimy lies," Kissinger's defender said. "Henry only used his power when it was in the country's best interest."

"Where did you read that?"

"In Kissinger's book."

"I think the question we must answer today is not whether Mr. Hersh's facts are correct or not, but rather, should Mr. Hersh have written the book in the first place?" I said. "What purpose is served in duplicitous, double-crossing, and dirty tricks by all the leading characters in the Nixon administration after the fact?"

"Perhaps Hersh wrote it so another administration couldn't get away with the same thing," a lady said.

"That's not a good reason," I protested. "Suppose someday Hersh chooses to write a similar book about what really went on in the Reagan administration? How would we all feel about that?" I said.

"We all agreed we'd feel terrible."

Elizabeth Layton**Drawing on a Lifetime of Emotion, Woman, 73, Succeeds as Artist**

By Carla Hall
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Less than two weeks into her first art class, Elizabeth Layton produced a self-portrait in ruthless riveting detail: thick flabby arms with liver spots, large sagging breasts beneath a sheer negligee, a lined face and soft fleshy neck, garrulous thighs. To this, she added a few dashes of inexplicable whimsy: a ribbon in her hair and a wink of her left eye. She called it "The Wink."

She hung her work on the wall in her art class as did all the students at Ottawa University in Kansas. "I think they thought it was funny," she says. "They couldn't understand those marks from the garters on my thighs."

She was embarrassed, but of her classmates, she says, "They weren't fazed."

But then, she was a neophyte. At 68 years old.

Today, she is 73, has exhibited all over her native Kansas and was named one of three Kansas Governor's Artists and selected for a mid-American tour. Her work was shown last month at the SoHo 20 Gallery in New York. A show of 31 of her drawings is at the National Council on Aging Gallery here through Sept. 2. Of her SoHo show, Kay Larson, writing in New York magazine, said, "I am tempted to call Mrs. Layton a genius."

"Tell me," says Layton via phone from the small town of Wellsville, Kansas, "everybody is a genius. What I am is an old, everyday person. What I can do everybody can do."

She did it with a passion — all day long at first — exercising ghosts of bad experiences, pent-up emotions, a life spent struggling with bouts of depression that included 13 electric shock treatments. In 1976, just a year before she started art class, one of her sons died after a long illness. Struggling with grief and her chronic depression ("the two things don't work together very well"), she decided to take the advice of her sister, and enrolled

Layton avoids her shows. "We just don't travel well. We're homebodies," she says, speaking for her husband as well.

She has lived in Wellsville, a town of 1,600, all her life. Her father published the local newspaper, the Wellsville Globe. After his death, her mother published the paper and Elizabeth Layton became "editor, reporter, floor scribbler." The Globe was later combined with another paper.

In the last six years, she has done more than 150 contour drawings, which the artist looks at the object rather than at the paper. She lives by three rules in contour drawing: "One, draw honest lines. Two, if you make a mistake, generally, they were not pretty pictures."

Her former teacher, Pal Wright, asked to buy her Thanksgiving gift. She declined, but asked if she could buy some of his pottery. He suggested they trade. So Layton compromised. "I told him I'd will it to him."



Painter Layton: "Don't lose your line."

leave it. Three, don't lose your line."

She handles her new-found artistic fame with a disarming charm. Asked for the age of one of her daughters, she responds, "Mercy! I don't know. She was born in '31 or '32. I don't keep track of age."

She met her second husband, Glenn Layton, through their children — her daughter, Carolyn, married Glenn Layton's son, Glenn Jr. "His first wife died of cancer," she says. "I thought I needed to protect him from all these other women. We've been married 26 years now. We thought we'd have a year."

The hardest part of her new career, she says, was going to sign up for the course. Feeling inhibited during class time, she went home and drew pictures, often self-portraits, with abandon. Generally, they were not pretty pictures.

She is a widow that bad," she says. Now, she says, "I make myself beautiful," she says. "I put eye shadow on. I give myself pink cheeks and nice white hair. I have icky gray hair."

Two weeks into class, on the first anniversary of her son's death, she came home in the late morning, went upstairs to an airy room and drew at her desk until midnight. The result was the wrenching "On the Death of a Son." "Once you get through the anniversary," she says, "you're home free. It served its purpose."

The pictures kept coming.

"One day my teacher said to me, 'I don't know what you're doing, but keep doing it.'

They weren't all sad. She drew portraits of her husband, still one of her most faithful models, coming in the doorway with a rose in his hand. She drew a delightful portrait of herself and her granddaughter Barbara, celebrating a messy Thanksgiving dinner of Kentucky Fried Chicken. "Just have to cook so bad," she says. "I have cooked so many turkey dinners. This was my rebellion."

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PEOPLE**Beatles' Tracks Found**

Four previously unheard Beatles performances have been discovered in the vaults of their former recording studio in London, EMI Ltd., the group's record company, said. The four tracks may soon be released as singles, an EMI spokesman, Brian Smith, said. The songs are "That Means A Lot," "If You Have Got Trouble," "How Do You Do It?" and "Leave My Kitten Alone." Southall added that "Kitten" was about to be released when John Lennon was killed on Dec. 8, 1980, in New York, "and we withdrew it."

"How Do You Do It" was taken to the No. 1 spot in the charts by Gerry and the Pacemakers group some time ago, Southall added.

Paul McCartney, George Harrison and Ringo Starr, are aware of the four new tracks and "I'm sure they will eventually be released."

The four were found in the vault of the Abbey Road Studio No. 2 in north London. . . . A federal judge in Chicago overturned a jury's finding and ruled that the Bee Gees didn't steal their hit song "How Deep Is Your Love" from an amateur songwriter. The jury had decided in February that the Australian rock group plagiarized the tune from 36-year-old Ronald Selle of Hazel Crest, Illinois, an antique dealer who writes songs on the side. However, U.S. District Court Judge George Leighton said there was no evidence the Bee Gees had ever heard or seen the music to Selle's song. He added that mere similarities in the tunes do not support the contention that the Bee Gees somehow had access to Selle's song. Selle had claimed the group used themes from his 1975 song "Let It End" for "How Deep Is Your Love."

Bill Robbie, a computer engineer from Boston, won the eighth annual World Backgammon Championship and \$80,000 first prize by defeating Simon Nataf of Israel 25-22. Two hundred players from 31 countries participated in the five-day tournament in Monte Carlo.

Nearly 16 years after his death, the jazz great John Coltrane was finally honored by his native North Carolina's General Assembly. The legislature passed a resolution commemorating the saxophonist's life and said his innovative mix of southern spirituals with African and Asian rhythms "added a complex edge."

Coltrane played what was referred to as "sheets of sound" in tunes such as "Aisha," "Body and Soul," "Giant Steps" and "Alabama."

Ann Kerr is about to trade her Southern California home with its view of the Pacific for a 105-year-old villa with a view of the Mediterranean — from war-ravaged West Beirut. She leaves Aug. 1 to join her husband, Malcolm, who took over the presidency of the American University of Beirut last November. He succeeded David Dodge, who was kidnapped last year after the June 6 Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Dodge's fate is unknown.

EMPLOYMENT**GENERAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE****Sales Marketing****Executive seeks****Athens-based position****Paris Area Furnished****Paris Area Unfurnished****Paris Area Furnished**